THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

HARDLY anything transpires in this community by which some individual is stone says-there are no persons so solici- the Supreme Court of California. In the inconvenienced that is not seized upon by | tous about the preservation of rank as those | judgment it is stated that the applicant at the opposition Press as a grievance against the Ministry. An attempt of this sort has been made in connection with the decision given by the Judges on the application of the Hawaiian Bar. As will be seen by the report we give of this judgment in the present issue the difficulty which stands in Mr. Ashford's way originates in the change made last session in the law which reguthis kingdom. It has always been necessary that the candidate for admission to the Bar here should, prior to his admission, tinguished by being alway natural and become a Hawaiian subject. This rule is always the same. It makes but little differcommon throughout the world, and, so far ence to them whether they be rich or poor. as we are aware, it is only in certain parts of the United States of America that a con- makes their presence a pleasure to all. Nath the decision in full. trary practice obtains. As the Chief Jus- toralness is the feature that distinguishes tice remarks, in the judgment under con- them, for they know, as Locke says, affectasideration, It cannot be said "that the restriction of a right to practice law in our Courts to subjects is unreasonable." There is no reason to suppose that this community cannot furnish from itself all the lawyers country the practice of conveyancing is not confined to members of the legal profession. have been admitted to practice law here during the last ten years, and several of these are no longer here. We cannot, therefore, discern any probability of incon-If others see this in a different light it is still not merely unreasonable, but absomatter a ground of complaint against Ministers, and to jeer at the Attorney-General on the assumption that he has just discovered, and is much discomfited by, the effect on this particular matter of the recent change in the law of naturali- proposing the introduction of a little ani-

cess of naturalization here was too easy | He is described as a lively little urchin, under the old law was first raised by the about the size of a weasel, as having a very journal which now makes this ungenthe opposition Press, and the new law passed through the Assembly without exciting unerring aim, snapping the rat just at the any adverse comment from any journal. base of the brain. The rat has not time It was however opposed in the Assembly by | even to squeak, so sudden and deadly is the Ministers, who contended that it showed a another. It passed however—the Assembly, | the trouble is he will not confine his operabeing no doubt moved in a great measure by the fears which had been purposely aroused by our contemporary. It has yet to be shown that the restrictions it imposes will injure the country or prove oppressive to individuals. For our own part we think it too strict to be suitable for a country whose great hope of progress lies in acquiring population from without. But its incidence is moderated by privileges which aliens possess here, which are denied to the now the law of the land, we are not prepared to demand any change in it until fair experience of its working has been had.

EDITORIALS.

(From the Daily.) "WE propose a peaceful solution of ties by purely legislative means."

So says a contemporary, with naive simplicity, offering the inference that other methods have been thought about, and planned but are abandoned as manifestly impracticable in this free country, which small as it is, has been formally admitted into the family of nations, with three of the greatest nations on earth for sponsors. The "difficulties" referred to are manifestly how to get rid of the King's present Ministers, and how to alter the Constitution so as to take power out of the hands of the King and the people, and centre it in an oligarchy of those capitalists, who, forgetting the existence of any Deity save the great God Mammon, believe that they "have made the country."

Well, this "peaceful solution by purely legislative means" is just what the present dirst parents to the popular mind. This administration would have them try. Nobody in this land is more anxious to see a to fasten on to lambs and suck away their good representation of the planting interest | very life-blood; and who knows if he may In the Legislature than are His Majesty's present Ministers. This "peaceful solution" is precisely what the Premier pointed to in his reply to the memorial which the | than venture on experiments for cure that Planters' Association presented to the King. We are half inclined to believe that what the Minister said was taken at the time for chaff, but it was meant in sober earnest enough, and intended as a well-merited rebuke to a handful of men who, for no alleged reason but personal dislike, asked the King to dismiss a Ministry which had the confidence of the King and of the people, and of the people's representatives. The Premier showed the memorialists then the way that was open to them-the "peaceful" and constitutional way, which, in every free country, is adopted by every political party which seeks to acquire the reins of power. It is curious at this late day to see one of their organs gravely putting this "solution" forth as if it were a new discovery. But the old adage "Better late than never," still holds good. We are glad to see the craziest of men, when we find them "clothed and in their right

It may not be out of the way to remind his brilliant helmet and cloak of soverthese people that if they want to capture eighty upon him, and felt an awakened the electorates they must put forward something like a programme that will find favor in the eyes of the electors. Money will not do everything although it may be potent to inflate men with an undue sense of their importance to the body politic. This thing was pretty fairly tested during the late "Influential men" as this editor | renewed life and to a strengthened aspirawould have them, tried their utmost to se- tion for continued national existence. The cure what they deemed would be "a good representation in the legislature." They were busy with their means and their influence, in opposition to a candidate that was not spending money, hiring carriages, or using any of the similar methods by which the capitalists' influence is brought to bear on an election. Should it be retort- fering and declining people may be aroused ed that the "ignorant masses" are led to a renewed hopefulness and to a better away by the wily tongues of the dema- determination to strive for the improvegogue and that "property" in consequence | ment of themselves and their fellows, by a cannot secure its legitimate influence in | work of art which embodies great and noble the councils of the nation, what can we reply? Will you abolish the constitutional order of things so as to put power in the hands of a class? If such a "peaceful solution" as this could indeed be attained in peace it could never be maintained in peace in a country where men have been

trained to liberty as to a birthright. We put it to the Opposition as a challenge. Use all constitutional remedies that be in your power. That we are well assured is what the government desire. Let us have a fair and square and honorable fight on the constitutional questions on which we differ-not a fight in which detraction and mitted to practice law here except Ha- a large number of young trees of this malicious insinuation are the only weapons.

of their pretensions to rank, but this class like the poor, we always have with us, and British subject" be correct, inasmuch as efforts to keep "in the swim," for as Shen- and was also admitted to practice in

who have no rank at all. of the community. There probably is no British subject." If Mr. Ashford main- feet apart, would contain say six hundred word used to describe a certain phase of tained his British nationality during his such trees, that in ten years would be society that defines it so well as the word study of law at the University of Michigan Mr. Clarence W. Ashford for admission to genteel. It suggests the idea of a strenuous and also whilst practicing at Lansing, effort to cover up something uncouth, or to michigan, it would appear that he had not complied with rules of the Court in Amerpate of common life. The "Veneerings" in Our Mutual Friend were genteel. Hazlett gives his opinion of this class when he says, there cannot be a surer proof of low origin, or of an innate meanness of disposition, lates the naturalization of foreigners in than to be always talking and thinking of being g nteel.

Those who may fairly claim to be members of "our best society" are as a rule dis-In either case their daily life is marked by the display of that genuine politeness that tion in any part of our carriage is lighting up a candle to our defects, and never fails to make us be taken notice of, either as want-

There be those amongst us of whom travelers speak, and they are the ultra who are necessary for the conduct of its existence that we know of, except that business-and this the more so, that in this | they lay claims to be received into and included amongst our "good society" people because they are fashionable. Such a claim is of course, very absurd, for if wearing the As a matter of fact, about eight foreigners | latest style of dress was a sufficient passport to admit one to good society we would

ing sense or sincerity.

all be applying for the entree. Finally we have, as constituting by far the largest element in high life amongst the foreigners residing here, that class who | years were also in the Lyra. Mr. Titcomb, venience arising for the community gene- look upon the land and the people thereof rally from the present condition of things. as theirs, and their descendants, because silkworms on Kauai, but owing to the their forefathers were here before them. strict Sunday laws that forbid the natives Thus "good society" as seen by the passing traveler is made up by pretenders to rank, lutely foolish on their part to make the 'the "genteel," the really polite, and the representatives of the ancient regime; seen through the glamour induced by a long residence on the islands it simply looks

THE St. James Budget, for January 5th, states that the "King of Portugal has had the Ajuda Pal-THE Planters' Monthly has lately been ace (his town residence, where King Kalakaua was received), connected with the Lisbon Telenial from India called the mongoose, as phone Exchange, and he may claim to be the first a destroyer of rats. He is a famous European monarch who has become a subscriber As a matter of fact, the cry that the pro- ratter, surpassing the cat or the ferret. form our London contemporary that flis Majesty snaky body, vicious looking claws, a sharp King Kalakaua bas been a subscriber to a public nose, a villanous eye and looks like "murtlemanly attack on the Attorney-General. der incarnate." In speaking of his action in | brother of Portugal, and thus establishes in this | water, so that, in a comparatively short time, the The cry was raised, and made much of, by capturing rats, it is said that he crawls sinuously up to his victim until within easy over that of European monarchial enterprise. distance for a rush, and then strikes with In this community, where poisons can be bought without any awkward questions being asked, and where, in many families onslaught. Wherever the rat can enter the baking powders and soda are freely used by mongoose can follow. Thus as a ratter this cooks who are not chemists the following disposition to run from one extreme to lively little Indian is incomparable, but tions to what is deemed his legitimate waukee, Mich., says that a cook in a logbusiness. Some writers have endeavored ging camp 50 miles from Saginaw used to save his credit as a poultry destroyer, strychnine for soda, by mistake, in making but a naturalist, who has carefully observed biscuits, and that 70 lumbermen were his characteristics, says that he is a general poisoned to death." Two questions are imdestroyer, not only of everything under, mediately suggested by the perusal of the but of many creatures over his size. When above. How many loggers were not poisin a cage the sight of a small living creaoned and did the cook escape to tell the ture made him frantic and whenever he escaped, as he sometimes did, he made a Caroline Island is a small patch of land sensation in the poultry house. The mongoose is not content with maurauding forays in the yard, but he seems to pervade house when domesticated. His manthem in many other countries, and as it is ner for getting into objectionable nooks and holes is most perplexing, as for in-stance the leg of a pair of trousers or a skirt with the owner in them, quite come up to his views, as a desirable place for roost or

And we think that if the mongoose

not take a fancy once in a while to a baby

will land us we know not where.

Moral: Better the evils that we wot of

WE have occasion to notice the influence

Kamehameha I, now standing in front

how Hawaiians are affected by the statue

and around it and engaged in a steady

contemplation. As we have often

passed by and stood near on such occa-

made by those contemplating the statue.

and were especially struck with one expres-

sion uttered in the Hawaiian language,

which was substantially as follows: "Will

the chief let his people die?" This was the

utterance, no doubt, of an anxious, patriotic

soul, who, having been oppressed in heart

with the frequent statement that his race

was passing away, was now aroused by the

sight of the grandly proportioned hero with

hopefulness of heart, that the spirit of the

great man of his race, who occupies so

rominent a figure in the history of his

everlasting bronze in the capital of his na-

tion, will watch over the destinies of his

people and be an inspiration leading to

spiring poem, and a song of everlasting hope

to the hearts of Hawaiians, and we speak

simple people may be led by a superstitious

influence to attach undue reverence to a

work of art, but to show how a weak, suf-

NOTES.

Comments have appeared in opposition ournals on the decision of the Supreme

Court by which it is ruled that Mr. Clar-

ence W. Ashford is not an eligible person

to be admitted to practice law in this King-

qualities and a pre-eminent success.

this, not to set forth how, possibly a

in its cradle.

lying in latitude 10 south, longitude 150 vest, being 8 degress due north from the Society Islands, and 10 degrees due west of the Marquesas. It is in the centre of the path of total obscuration during the eclipse of the sun that will take place May 16th. The Caroline Islands, with which this event seems to be associated in the minds of many, are located on the equator and sixty forage. The rat is unquestionably a great degrees west of the little spot to which astropest of the cane and rice planter and omers are now hastening. In this connecgrain cultivator in all parts of the world. tion it is curious to note that the cost of The rat pest was deemed so serious observing this eclipse on this out-of-the-way here some fifty years ago that an enspot will be greater than that incurred in lightened and enterprising Commisioner fitting out the expedition under Columbus. of the Hawaiian Government, sent in ten times over. The object is about the quest of Chinese coolies, deemed it a judisame; that of locating new worlds. cious venture in behalf of the agricultural interests of the Islands to procure a species of snake famed as a destroyer of rats; but

about the opinions of the Chief Justice and

his associates on this subject we reproduce

Rosceo Conkling's ability and shrewdness

have been questioned by many, but that he

was a truthful man, and knew a good thing

when he saw it, is apparent from the fact

that he avers that "the smallest country

newspaper is worth more to its country

subscribers in one month than its price for

a year, and does more for its neighborhood

for nothing than any high official does for

Mr. Chas. Titcomb, whose death was

noted in the papers a few days ago, reached

these islands in the bark Lyra that was

wrecked in the "false passage" in 1830.

Captain Chadwick and "Long" Thompson

who kept the "Bay Horse" here for many

who survived the rest, started the raising of

gathering on that day the leaves of the mul-

berry tree on which the worms fed, the ex-

periment was a failure. At least that was

the story that he was accustomed to say had

been "concocktailed" about the subject.

his munificient salary."

Week days, in the morning between halfthe Hawaiian people, whose sacred soil has been kept free from snakes and toads by past five and half-past six o'clock, the principal streets of the city present a very some patron saint equal in influence to St. bustling scene indicative of a very gratify-Patrick, conceived a holy terror of the ing condition of thrift and enterprise generally, especially among the laboring porsnake, notwithstanding his possible utilition of the community. A multitude of ties, and passed a decree that Hawaii would men comes from every quarter of the city have no snake in her plantations. The destruction of rats in the cane-fields was and hastens towards the wharves or the other places where they find daily employhardly deemed a sufficient compensation to the Hawaiian mind for the probable presence every now and then of his snakement. There is an air of life and energy about their movements which shows that they have caught a share of the predominship in the thatch of the Hawaiian haleant spirit of industry and activity which characterizes all the business and even the be as well understood as the snake, he will be as objectionable as the tempter of our social atmosphere of life throughout the world in this last quarter of the nineteenth

Now that the trade winds have become re-established-let us hope for the seasont is in order that residents of Honolulu should beware of colds. The entirely unprecedented series of calms and southerly winds during March have done much to ennervate people, and when the cool breezes sweep down Nuuanu valley they affect those who expese themselves to them very of a work of art upon a people in observing unpleasantly. But they are none the less how Hawaiians are affected by the statue Honolulu would be a very unhealthy place to live in. If the sultry south wind preof the Government building. There has not passed a day, since its erection, when vailed here during the entire year it is safe to say that it would be more than unthere has not been crowds standing by healthy, it would be pestiferous.

It has been decided that the original ions, we have heard frequent remarks statue of Kamehameha, which was lost at sea and subsequently recovered and brought to this country, is to be set up in the Kohala district, the birthplace of the Conqueror. This statue suffered some damage, as might reasonably be expected after the burning and foundering at sea of the vessel, on board of which it was being transported. It lost Monument Committee has engaged Mr. Young, of our Honolulu foundry, to take ope soon to see the restored statue of the at hero finally set up upon its pedestal country, and whose form is now set up in

The Daily Times Telephone, published at Eureka, Humboldt, California, comes to us, | hind-quarters. original grantor." A clause that might be of the lot in another apartment. inserted in some conveyances here with We believe such an exhibit would be full benefit to the community. A noticeable of interest, and if a prize was offered for the feature is the number of advertisements of | ugliest and most useless specimen to be obtimber claims being taken up, there being | tained here, the list of competitors would no less than 217 such notices in a single issue | be a very large one. Let us have a Dog of the paper, covering over 35,000 acres of Show.

Passing by Lucas' steam mill, we noticed a block of wood which, upon examination, proved to be a cross section sawn from one of the "Monkey pod" trees lately cut down dom. The statement is made that "the to make room for Mr. Campbell's new learned Attorney-General is now very much | building on Fort street. We remember surprised to find out that no one can be ad- when in 1870-1 Mr. W. W. Hall grew quite waiian citizens" (subjects?) A law to this variety, and they were planted in various effect having been in force before the localities down town. Many of them have up to the weather by those who really have Attorney-General himself practised in this been cut down since then, and quite a large nothing to complain of on account of any thing SOMETHING is always being said about | Kingdom, we fail to see why he should be number of ox yokes were made from those except their own timid and languid nature. Inthe foreign "society" on these islands, surprised. It is true a law was passed that had to be removed to make room for dividual habits usually have much more to do and, it would seem, from the general tenor last session altering the conditions upon Messrs. E. O. Hall and Son's brick store, with the capabilities and feelings of people than of the remarks, that it is like the little which an alien foreigner can become a Ha- The wood is of a compact grain, light and is generally fully realized. A regular exercise girls world and doll, "hollow and stuffed waiian subject, and as a natural conse- very tough. It seems to be almost im- and temperate diet with a little determination are with straw." We grant that it is some- quence it will affect persons who arrive possible to split it, and for yokes and other all that is usually needed to make a great work of the Sisters of the Sacred Hearts, and were

bounded lemonade; it is agreeable enough | Chief Justice, subscribed to by his Asso- The size to which these trees have attained plainly ludicrous than the plaintive tone and n this climate, and all the better for a ciates, it is stated: "We understand it to be in the twelve years of their growth is dexterity with which a marter of a bot day or an slight dash of spice. Of course there are universally the practice in other countries astonishing. The trunk of one that we unusually cool one excuses himself and his lazihose to be found here, as elsewhere, who to admit as attorneys none but citizens" measured had a diameter at the ground of ness or programmation. make themselves ridiculous by their parade (or subjects). This being the case how can thirty inches, and at fifteen feet from the the statement that "Mr. Ashford is a ground measured fifteen inches. The branches were very massive and widewith them those who make even greater he practised law in the State of Michigan, spread, and the whole tree was valuable, not only as firewood but for manufacturing purposes. The "heart wood" was large the hearing filed his affidavit that he was and susceptible of a high finish. An acre Then there are the "genteel" members | born in the Dominion of Canada, and is a | of land planted with these trees, say ten worth, as firewood, at \$8 per cord, at least \$5000, all of which, less the interest on the gain. There are large tracts in the close ica. To say, "Now that the Supreme Court has decided that a law debarring a vicinity of Honolulu where these trees could be grown, and we commend the subject to those who wish to lay the founda-British subject from earning his living in tion of a handsome income in the near this country is constitutional, it behooves hereafter.

the British Commissioner to make enquiry bywhatright a Hawaiian Legisl ture makes We have received the following pretty law in derogation of rights guaranteed to piece of poetry with a request to publish the same. We do so with much pleasure, but Englishmen by a solemn treaty," is only another instance how the opposition party as the "s" bex in our minion font is will catch at straws in order to make trouempty, we are obliged to set it in "old ble, or start a question in diplomatic circles. fashioned" style: That there may be no misunderstanding

HAYMAKING. Acroff the funny field fhe went, Who if our fovereign lady; Fhe faid, "Fuch dayf were never meant

To wafte in cornerf fludy."

Five would not take a fingle nay. Excufing or denying, "Come out," fhe faid, "and turn the hay, Becaufe the fun is flining.

But not five minutef' work waf done Ere defalcationf tried her: Dick'f line and Kate'f merged into one, And Jack muft tafte the cider. While fome would loiter, fome would play, And fome would reft already-'Alaf !" fhe fighed, "for all I fay,"

I cannot keep you fleady.' Acrost the field there fwept a tide Of voicef, fongf and laughter; The kept her line with honeft pride, I followed filent after. We left the otherf far behind. O'ermaftered by the weather;

And finished where the roses bind The further hedge together. What made me bold fome worlf we fpoke By chance, or filence fweeter; While all the fummer foundf awoke,

And fang in tender metre. I only know, af fate effayed, I won her fweet refigning ;

Nor did fhe blame me that I made Hay while the fun was flining.

The breaking down of quite a section of the concerning the too common practice of piling large quantities of coal, brick and, as in this case, ballast upon our wharves. It should be rememto a public telephone exchange." We beg to m- bered that the wharves, being built on piles placed ten feet apart each way form platforms really whose bearing strength is weakened each telephone enterprise long anterior to his Royal year by the combined action of fresh and salt charging coal, or bricks, or ballast, the weight, shoulders and arms have a covering of hair from Brown for defendant. augmenting with each bucket-load dumped on the pile, comes ever one spot, thus unduly increas- commented upon the remarkable creature in a ing the strain on the timbers. Coal is comparatively light, but " shingle " ballast, made up of clipping will be of interest: "San Fran- rubble stone, mixed with gravel and sand, like o, February, 27.-A special from Milthat under which the wharf gave way yesterday, will weigh nearly, if not quite two hundred pounds to the cubic foot. Thus a pile ten feet high made by dumping from buckets, would have a base of about thirty feet in diameter and would contain not far from two hundred tons weight. No small pressure to bring to bear upon, at the most, four piles that have been in pelago. In the lecture and the book there is a place for sixteen years.

> The time is drawing near when it will be part of the duty of the police to "haul in" the stray dogs. The canine population of Honolulu is no small one in point of numbers at any time, and just now it is very numerous. Before, then, the number is materially diminished, we hope to have a "dog show?" They are very popular elsewhere, and their effect is to improve the various breeds of dogs that are worth keeping, and to keep down the numbers of worthless curs. We are of the opinion that at the time the Agricultural Society have their proposed exhibit, including a "bench | Malay islands. show " of dogs, that there will be quite a large number on view. Of course prizes should be offered for the best dog in each class; and these classes should be arranged with a view to meet the requirements of the case on these Islands-as for instance: Class A1: Edible Dogs--We would place these first, for we believe that in all exhibits of the resources of a country the food products should take precedence. This class should embrace all the varieties bred for the table, and exhibitors should be required to have not only the living specimens at the show, but they should prepare roasts, stews, frieasees, ragouts, and relishes for the judges, in order that the prizes might be awarded with due judgment.

Class B would include the barkers. We place these second in the list, because we believe that, in the opinion of the native dog-owners at least, the dog that can make the most noise take precedence immediately after the edible canine. This class would be divided into the nocturnal and mid-day barkers, and yet it would include the frantic yellers, spasmodic alarmists and the melancholic moon bayers. The committee appointed to award prizes to this class should be instructed to judge of the merits of the contestants as the inspectors of cork trees do in Andalusia by the amount of bark.

Class C would comprise sheep dogs and herders" generally. And here would be afforded an opportunity to exhibit the two classes into which sheep dogs can be divided. No. 1 would include all dogs trained to drive sheep under the direction of the shepherd. No. 2 all that much more numerous class that drive the gentle wooley creatures on their own account. Of course, facilities should be offered for both classes to display their skill-a number of sheep being provided for that purpose - and as the present price of wool is very low, the expense would not be very great. The Herders" would be one of the most interesting classes exhibited. In the first place it would probably be found that in their make up there was not a single bone a band and received some fractures in the that belonged to any one breed of dogs, but oyal cloak, but otherwise the body of the that the doctrine of the survival of the statue is unhurt. The Chairman of the fittest has been carried out to the last degree. The points of excellence to be noted in this sub-class will be the hyena-like jaw. the statue in hand and repair it, so that we | the deer-like limbs, hide like that of a dead ox, and eyes like a wolf. The test of excellence will be the number of times the dog will allow itself to be dragged around a circus ring while hanging on to a bull's

and is a bright newsy sheet. From its | Class D might comprise the "Highwaypages we learn some items of interest in men." These would comprehend all regard to Eureka. In the first place we "vagrom" curs, and might be gathered note that there are no less than twelve societies in full blast in the town, from which | ing characteristic would be their wearing a we argue that the Eurekaites are as fond of | hide like a worn-out army blanket and a | Peregrinus, No. 4; Anthem. "Christ Being secret organizations as we are. Real estate | woe-begone expression. Among them we seems to be in request, and we notice the | would place the slinks, slouchers and sale of one acre for \$2500, "sold and con- | scavengers, and the whole should be hung veyed upon the condition that fermented immediately after the exhibition. The and spirituous liquors are not to be manu- Rat. Bull. Scotch, English, and Skye and 7 o'clock in the morning; during the Masses, said condition the said land reverts to the benches near each other, and the balance

It is amusing to hear once in a while some of the excuses that complaisant, easy-going natures love to urge in extenuation of the indulgence of idleness. Everyone must have heard the remark that the climate will not admit of s vere exertion or continued application to certain tasks in the case of particular individuals. Many personal sins of omission and negligence are daily charged what mixed, but we hold that in that from other countries desirous of practising articles requiring the two elements of majority of people, have the bogus tyranny of also contributions of natural flowers.

The top layer of earth with which Fort street has been covered, serves the double purpose of compacting the newly laid metal, and deadening the sound of passing vehicles. So quiet was it yesterday on that street near Merchant, that the | tice of Honolulu steam roller could be distinctly heard as it passed up and down smoothing off the work.

Those who are not accustomed to rising early probably lose many more sights, as well as many more advantages, than they cost of the land and fencing, would be clear | are aware of, which the early riser enjoys. Among the most pleasing of these sights which a devotee of Morpheus would be most likely to miss is the harbor and shipping as it appears in the refulgence and tranquility of a calm, clear morning just ere the full flood of the beams of the sun breaks over the hills or mountains of Oahu in the eastward. There is usually then no stir along the wharves or among the various eraft upon the waters of the port, save that here and there a solitary spectator of the serene phenomenon of nature appears, perhaps, upon the deck of some vessel, or loitering leisurely along the Esplanade. There is a pleasure in contemplating every cheerful aspect of nature, which seems to impart a kind of elevation to hearts of refinement and sensibility. During the day, under the oppressive, realistic light of a hot sun and in the turmoil, dust and hurry of business, the wharves and shipping certainly lose much of that attractive sheen and beauty which the mellow rays of a fair dawn invariably east like a veil of enchantment around them. Then the prows of the great ships, the masts tinted at the top with golden beams, the nets of the fisherman spread out to dry, the small + shing boat, the native canoe, the placid waterand the rough quay and docks, are endued with the poetry of nature and speak of the sentiment of its charm and loveliness,

A great deal of interest has been awakened in

Europe by the exhibition at the Royal Aquarium in London of a strange, bairy little being claimed to be the missing link between the human and animal creation, of which we have already made mention. Krao, as the creature is named, is described as a very bright looking intelligent girl of about seven years of age. She was caught in a forest near Laos in Siam, and brought to England by a noted traveler and writer, Mr. Carl Bock, a Norwegian, who has been exploring Siam and states to the northeast. Hearing in various quarters of the existence of a race of bairy people, similar in appearance to a family kept at the court of Mandalay, he offered a reward to the capture of a specimen and secured this creature along with a male that appeared to be her father. The eyes of the child are large, dark and lustrons; the nose is flattened, the nostrils scarcely showing. The cheeks are fat and pouch-like, but the chief peculiarity is the strong and abundant bair all over the body. On the head one to one and a half inches long. When we former issue of the ADVERTISER, we were led to associate this remarkable bairy semi-human being with certain remarkable wild women described in the romance of Laksamana. Those beings are the creation of imagination and we have overlooked the statements of fact as recorded in a lecture delivered by Mr. W. M. Gibson before the Geographical Society of New York and as set forth in a book entitled . The Prison of Welterreden or a Glance at the East Indian Archifull and particular description of a hairy race of human beings only capable of imperfect articulation, and found in the swampy recessess of the Island of Sumatra. Much skepticism at the time was entertained of the description of these people by the traveler, but the Dutch writer De Sturler has confirmed the statement made by Mr. Gibson, and it has been declared that a similar race was to be found in the interior of the vast continental island of Borne . Now we have confirmation of these statements about these wild hairy people to be found in the fastnesses of the great Malay islands, by the accounts now well authenticated of bairy wild races found near Laos in Stamese territory, a parent country of the

Easter Services.

Easter Sunday was fully celebrated last Sabbath in the churches by appropriate services during the day, and more especially in the evening. At Fort street a full Praise Service attracted a large congregation, that completely filled all the seats. The interior of the church was beautifull decorated with flowers and greens. In front of the pulpit platform was a superb cross of scarlet geraniums standing on a bed of white lilies, and on each sides were groups of lilies and ferns. On the front of the choir gallery were crosses of white roses, while the front of the organ was also decorated with clusters of lilies.

The Service opened with a Voluntary from Schubert's Symphony in B minor, which was followed by an Anthem, Invocation, Response, and the reading of the 85th Psalm. The congregation then joined with the choir in singing a hymn. After which Mr. Cruzan read a Scripture lesson and the choir sang the Anthem, "Christ being raised." A Prayer was then followed by the beautiful solo, "My heart ever faithful," sung by Mrs. J. E. Hanaford. Mr. Cruzan then made the mouncements of religious exercises for the week and then followed the Anthem. "O, be Joyful. and the hymn, "I know that my Redeemer lives." Mr. Cruzan delivered a short address, in which he spoke of Christ's rising from the dead, and of this great fact changing the day observed as Sabbath The concluding Authem, "Thanks be to God." was the finest in the Service, and choir and organ united in rendering it with great feeling and power. After the Dismission, Mr. Jones, the organist, played a fine Postludio as the congrega-

At St. Andrew's pro-Cathedral the services were anducted in the morning by the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh and the Rev. George Wallace, the sermon being preached by the Right Reverend Bishop f Honolulu. In the evening the Rev. W. in read the prayers, the lessons by the Bishop and the sermon was delivered by the Rev. Georg Wallace. In the morning there was a very fulcongregation, and the evening services were also well attended. The rear of the chancel was elab orately decorated with white roses and lilies, ferns and various kinds of evergreens. In the centr was a cross bearing the letters I. H. S., and imme diately underneath five garlands of roses and lilies On the left side of the chancel were the words " I ye be risen with Christ," and on the left, "Seek those things that are above." the whole forming the text selected by the Bishop for his excellent and appropriate sermon. Above this text were two emblems, six pointed stars in evergreens, one con taining the letters representing Alpha and Omega. the other, Christ. The text, "Christ, our Passover, is Sacrificed for us, Therefore let us Keep the Feast." appeared across the archway in front of the chancel. The morning service included Special Arthem, Grand Chant, No. 1; Special Psalms, 2, 57, 111; Gloria, Grand Chant. No. 1; Te Deum, Dykes in F.; Benedictus, No. 26; Anthem. "Christ Being Raised;" Hymn before sermon, 107; Offertory Hymn, 114. After dismission there was Holy

Chant; Magnificat, No. 8; Nune Dimittis, Tonus Raised;" Hymn before sermon, 110; Offertory Hymn, 118, and Processional Hymns, 106, 385, In the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Easter Sunday was observed by the celebration of mass at 6 ple of all nationalities partook of the Blessed Sacrament of Holy Communion.

At 10 o'clock, a Pontifical High Mass was cele brated by his Lordship the Bishop of Olba, with Rev. Clement Everard, as assistant, Rev. Sylvester Stappers as deacon, and Rev. Raymond Delalande as sub-deacon. During this Mass the following programme was very effectively rendered under Aleida of the Convent of the Secred Hearts, as | organist: Kyrie and Gloria-Demonti; Victimae Paschale; Credo-Haydyn; Regina Coeli, 1st-Labat de Serene : Sanctus-Mozart's 2d : Agnus De Demonti. The forenoon services were ended b the baptism of 14 adults and 13 infants. Th evening service commenced at 3 o'clock p.m. by the confimation of the parties baptized in the morning; and also of about 23 others, after which the Rosary was recited, a sermon preached by the Rev. Father Clement, the rendering of the following programme, under the same efficient leadership of the morning: Regne Terre-W. C. Peter; Regina Coeli 2d-Lambillot; Tantum Ergo-Lambilot. This was follwed by the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, after which the choir sang the Landate Dominum, the congregation recited the Litany of Lorene, asd then dispersed. The decorations in lace and artificial flowers were the handi-

respect it resembles a judiciously com- law. In the decision of His Honor the toughness and lightness it is unequalled. both climate and weather. Nothing can be more CALENDAR FOR THE APRIL TERM. Hawaiian Jury-Criminal Cases.

> HIS EXCELLENCY ATTORNEY-GENERAL PRESTON FOR THE CROWN. Rex vs. Hailama, Kamekona and Kaai. ious injury. Appeal from the Police Jus-

Rex vs. Wm. Auld.—Common nuisance. Appeal from the Police Justice of Honolulu; R. Castle for the prosecution, John Russel for defendant.

CIVIL CAUSES. . Paulo vs. D. Malo -W. R. Castle for aintiff, R. F. Bickerton for defendant. In the matter of the will of Puhakala, w., deceased.—Appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Austin. F. M. Hatch for petitioners, E. Preston for contestant. Ulili vs. Ainoa. - Ejectment. Cecil Brown for plaintiff, W. R. Castle for defendant.

Oleloino vs. Kahawaii.—Ejectment. W., " Holokahiki for plaintiff, W. R. Castle or defendant. W. C. Achi vs. Kaluna, w.—Trover. Appeal from the Police Justice of Honolulu. W. C. Achi vs. Kaluna, w.—Action in

Russell for plaintiff.

Kalaniula vs. Lonoaea.-Ejectment. J.

John Russell for defendant. MIXED JURY. Kamalu vs. Lovell.- Ejectment. New trial ordered; S. B. Dole for plaintiff, W. . Castle for defendant. August Unna and Oscar Unna, doing siness under the name of the "Hana trading as the Mokai Sugar Company .-

husband.—Ejectment. W. R. Castle for plaintiff, Cecil Brown for defendant. Kela vs. John H. Paty.-Ejectment. L. A. Thurston for plaintiff, W. R. Castle for W. L. B. Mochonua vs. W. M. Gibson.-Ejectment. R. F. Bickerton for plaintiff, was not destined to be mandatory."

W. R. Castle for defendant.

FOREIGN JURY-CRIMINAL CASES. Rex vs. Kom Kwei.—Importing opium. Appeal from the Police Court, Honolulu; R. Castle for defendant. Rex vs. George Davis, Wm. More and Charles Taylor.—Highway robbery. John Russell for More and Taylor, F. M. Hatch

CIVIL CAUSES. Chen Hee Nam vs. Ly Sin Moi.—Assumpsit. W. R. Castle for defendant. Manuel Lobo vs. Anin.—Ejectment. W. R. Castle for plaintiff, F. M. Hatch for de-

Y. Alan vs. W. C. Parke, -Trespass. it is black, thick and straight, and grows over the R. Castle for plaintiff, E. Preston for detributed over its surface. When it comes to dis- ered with a fine dark, downy hair, and the case. F. M. Hatch for plaintiff, Cecil Renton, Holmes & Co. vs Jane S. Reed.

—Assumpsit. F. M. Hatch for plaintiff.

S. J. Levey vs Henry Charman.-Assumpsit. L. A. Thurston for plaintiff. the decision of the Police Justice of Hono-

Kaulukou for defendant. Kee Sam.—Appeal from the decision of

Mr. Justice McCully, in bankruptcy. W. R. Castle for plaintiff, E. Preston for defendant. Kalaeokekoi vs Kahele, w., and Kia Nahaolelua her husband, D. Kahanu and others. S. B. Dole for plaintiff, E. Preston for the Minister of the Interior; F. M. Hatch for Kahele and others, files a demurrer which was argued and sustained, with permission to bring a new suit or amend the original bill; Mr. Dole noted an appeal to the Supreme Court in Banco. Queen Dowager Emma Kaleleonalani vs Chas, H. Judd and other Commissioners of Crown Lands.—Appeal from the decision of Mr Justice McCully at the January term.

W. R. Castle and F. M. Hatch for the plaintiff, E. Preston for defendants, ap-Kapela and others vs Hoohoku,—Assumpsit. E. Preston for plaintiff, J. Na-

wahi for defendant. DIVORCE CASES.

Theresa Cartwright vs A. J. Cartwright, W. R. Castle for libellant, Kekuewa vs James Keau. W. L. Holokahiki for libellant. Joseph Perry vs Maggie Perry. W. R. Castle for libellant. Isabella Muire vs John Muire. W. R. Castle for libellant. Kamila vs Uilama Antone Punanaro. W. L. Holokahiki for libellant. Paikumu Poku, w., vs Kaleiwohi, k. Russell for libellant John Ena, jr. vs Lilia Piikoi, J. L. Kau-

SUPREME COURT. In re Petition of Clarence W. Ashford for admission to the Bar.

AT CHAMBERS, BEFORE JUDD, C. J., McCULLY AND AUSTIN, J. J.

lukou for libellant.

lant in person.

Opinion of the Court by Judd, C. J. The petitioner represents that he has pursued the prescribed course of study in the University of Michigan, U. S. A., from which institution be puted accounts. The plaintiff being a tailor graduated in March, 1880; that he was soon | working for defendant by the piece. The after duly admitted to practice as an attorney evidence of the two principals in the disand counsellor at law, and solicitor and counsel- pute was taken and counsel then argued to lor-in Chancery in all the Courts of Record in the State of Michigan, and has practiced law for about one year at Lansing, Mich., and on the 28th August, 1882, he was admitted to practice

in the Sapreme Court of California, In compliance with Rule 28 of this Court, the petitioner pre-ented a certificate of good moral character. The certificates presented are satis- standing on the grass plot in front of his pretty factory to the Court. But the Attorney General, who was called in by the Court, suggests that it does not appear that the applicant is a Hawaiian subject, and the applicant at the hearing filed his affidavit that he was born in the Dominion of Canada, and is a British subject. The law in reference to the admission of practitioners to The perspective in the picture is most excellent,

" The Supreme Court shall have power to examine and admit as practitioners in the Courts of of good moral character, and having taken the qualified for that purpose.

Communion.

In the evening prayer service were introduced.

Special Psalms, 113, 114, 118; Gloria, Grand being a Hawaiian subject. Until the Act of plaster certain chemicals are combined with lime 1882, the naturalization of alien foreigners was and hair, and the composition spread in sheets an easy matter, it requiring from the applicant three-eights of an inch in thickness, and of a size that " he state his intention to become a perma- to fit the timbers, studding, floor joists, etc., nent resident of the Kingdom, and the Minister which it is desired to cover. In the present inof the Interior in person, or through his chief stance these sheets are made eighteen by thirty clerk, was authorized to administer the oath of to the timbers holes are drilled in the edges and factured or sold thereon, and in default of terriers should be arranged in lines on the church was crowded, and several hundred peogood of the Kingdom; and that such foreigner is to fit any space with as much ease as a half-inch not of immoral character, nor a refugee from the board. One surface of each sheet is finished justice of some other country, nor a descring smooth, so as take wall paper or a coat of paint, sailor, marine, soldier, or officer. ' (Civil Code,

to this country from abroad became naturalized, and discolor the plaster. It will be seen that no the leadership of Mr. H. P. Kaele, with Sister the Court requiring, without question, from all lathing is required to which to faster this plaster, a ien foreign attorneys applying to be admitted and neither can it be dislodged by becoming soaked

naturalization. But on the 27th July, 1882, an Act was passed by the Legi-lature of this Kingdom, authorizing wall, the sheets are applied to the soft surface, and the " Minister of the Interior, with the approval of the King, upon the application of any alien foreigner who shall have resided within the Kingdom five years or more next preceding such application, stating his intention to become a permanent resident of the Kingdom, to adminissatisfied that it will be for the good of the King- Burns assures us that he can apply these sheets dom; and that such foreigner owns, without endom, and is not of immoral character, nor a refugee from justice of some other country, nor a deserting sailor, marine, soldier or officer."

Under this law it is manifest that the peritic cannot become a subject of this Kingdom until he has completed the full term of five years residence here, and is able to comply with the other requirements of the Act. It is urged by petition er's counsel that this Act shuts off the Bar of the Court from being reinforced by attorneys from abroad, and thus there is created a monopoly in Rex vs. Kaai, Kawika and Leo.—Malie- the present Bar of about a dozen members. This appears to be true, for it is quite unlikely that any attorney from abroad would consent to five years of inaction in this Kingdom in order to be entitled to practice in our Courts.

But the law is imperative; none but Hawaiian subjects can be admitted to practice here, and we are not to construe an Act of the Legislature out of existence without good reasons therefor. It is said that as this section (1065) of the Code does not say that none but these who are Hawaiian subjects are to be admitted to practice, the Court is thereby prohibited from admitting others who are not subjects. This construction would make the provision we are considering meaningless. We regard these words " being Hawaiian subjects" as creating a condition preeedent, and as imposing the limitation upon the general powers of the Court to admit practitioners-to admit none but subjects. We understand it to be universally the practice in other countries to admit as attorneys none but citizens, and thus has been the course followed in this country

assumpsit. Appeal from the Police Justice of Honolulu; W. R. Castle for plaintiff, making naturalization difficult. But it is said that this law is merely directory and not mandatory. We do not so understand it. "Statutory requisitions are deemed directory only when they relate to some immaterial matter, where a compliance is a matter of

convenience rather than of substance." People vs. Schermerhorn 19 Barb. 558, Judge Plantation" vs. J. K. Hanuna and others | Cooley says that the particular provisions of a statute are to be regarded as directory merely when they are giving directions which ought to Cecil Brown for plaintiff.

H. H. Ruth Keelikalani vs. Commissionbe followed, but not as limiting the power in ers of Crown Lands.—Ejectment. L. A. respect to which the directions are given, so that Thurston for plaintiff, E. Preston for de- it cannot be effectually exercised without observing them. Cooley Const. Lim. p. 74.

Mahukaliilii and Luukia, his mother, vs. . There are cases where whether a statute was Hikaalani Hobron and E. C. Hobron, her to be regarded as merely directory or not was made to depend upon the employment or failing to employ negative words which imported that the act should be done in a particular manner or tine, and not otherwise. The use of such words is often very conclusive, that the statute

1b. p. 75 and Potters Dwarris p. 221, 227. The provision we are now considering seems to us to be compulsory and to leave no discretion in the Court, none of the adjudged cases we can find sustain a contrary view.

It is said that the Acts referred to are not encroachments upon the judicial authority; that the Court has an inherent power to say who are suitable to be admitted to practice before it. While recognizing the force of this, it is also true that it is the duty of the Court to admit the binding force of a law restricting practitioners, if reasonable, and we cannot say that the restriction of a right to practice law in our Courts to subjects is unreasonable, however inconvenient it may be. The case would stand differently if, by the operation of the Acts of the Legislature, unfit persons should be thrust into the Bar of the that it would when new, even if it was evenly dis- down the cheeks. The rest of the face is cov- F. Horn vs. C. M. Cook.-Action on the Court and community altogether deprived of the advantage of a bar of professional excellence.

Sec matters o' Goodell 20, Am. Reports, 42. Numerous references are made in argument to Treaty stipulations. For example-Act 2 of the British Treaty, that " British subjects in this B. Tenorio vs Wm. Brown.—Appeal from privileges as native subjects." From the context it is evident that this refers to privileges respetlulu. W. A. Whiting for plaintiff', J. L. ing residence and trade in this Kingdom, and not to the privilege of practising law. Also 8th Act. Yim Quon vs Cum Chun, otherwise Lum | id., Where the right is guaranteed of free and open access to the Court of Justice, for the prose cution and defense of their just rights, and the liberty of employing in all causes the advocates. attorneys or agents of whatever description whom they think proper," etc. This secures the right to employ counsel, a right not recognised in accient times, but we think it does not mean that any person not a licensed attorney can be forced

upon the Court as a practitioner. We are therefore obliged to hold that the petitioner, not being a Hawaiian subject, cannot e admitted to practice at this Court.

A. FRANCIS JUDD. LAWRENCE MCCULLY.

BENJ H. AUSTIN. A. S. Hartwell for petitioner, Attorney-General Preston per contra. Honolula, March 21, 1883.

INTERMEDIARY COURT.

BEFORE HIS HONOR JUDGE MCCULLY. Toursday, March 29th, 1883.

The King vs. Robert Grieve. Appeal from the Police Court of Honolulu. Mr. W. R. Castle, for the prosecution, admitted as proved that the defendant did not know the Hawaiian language, but supposed that the document was an official one and so printed it. Mr. A. S. Hartwell appeared for defendant whose presence was waived by consent of counsel. By consent also the evidence in the case as given in the Police Court was taken to be part of this case in favor of his client, want of knowledge of the obscurity of the document on the part of Mr. Grieve being the chief matter relied John Paniani vs Mahiai Moku, Libelon. Mr. Castle in reply referred to the wording of the statute under which the prosecution was instituted and contended that defendant as director of a printing establishment was responsible for allowing the publication of an obscene document even though he had no knowledge of its obscenity. The learned gentleman undertook to cite authorities and hand them to the Court in writing. His Honor reserved judgment.

L. S. P. Gonlett vs. H. S. Tregloan. Appeal from the Police Court of Honolulu, Mr. Hatch appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Russel for defendadnt. This is a case of dissubmit statements of accounts to the Court and the case was submitted.

We were afforded the opportunity, yesterday, of examining a portrait of the Chief Justice, Hon, A. F. Judd, painted by the well-known artist Mr. Strong. The picture, which is genre in style, represents the Chief Justice in morning dress, cottage in Nuuanu valley. His favorite black colt "Prince Henry" is thrusting his delicate mazzle into his master's outstretched hand, and a couple

of pet Chinese ducks have come up to see what they can get. A partial view of the cottage is had, and above the foliage of bush and tree two graceful "royal palms" give a tropic look to the scene, the Bar i- Section 1065 of the Civil C de, which that are beautifully elaborated. Mr. Strong has caught, in the bright blue sky and in the soft shadows of the picture the peculiar buoyant atmospheric effect so noticeable here on a fine Record, such persons, being Hawaiian subjects, clear day, and as a portrait the face and figure of the Chief Justice are very good. prescribed oath of office, as said Court may find MR. H. A. Bunns requested us to call and examine his new Patent Plaster, that he is now apply-It is suggested by the Attorney-General that ing to the ceiling and walls of the lecture room in the law casts upon the Court the duty of re-

The other side is purposely left rough in order that a coat of "hard finish" can be applied if desired. The nails with which the sheets are fastened on are Under this law all attorneys hitherto coming of composition with large heads, and will not rust that they exhibit to the Court their certificates of with water leaking through the floor above. In applying the sheets to a brick or stone wall, a quantity of the material is prepared of the consistency of mortar, which being spread upon the in a few minutes will have united very solidity. We tested the strength of some of the sheets after they had been nailed on the ceiling, and were surprised to find how strong they were. In nailing them on we noticed that they did not crack at all when the nail was driven snugly home, but were permanent resident of the Kingdom, to administrate tough enough to permit of the nailhead being ter the oath of allegance to such foreigner, if buried in the substance. In point of cost Mr. into account. We have no doubt but that the new style of plastering will prove to be of great value, and we look to see the inventor do a great deal of work on these Islands.